# GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

By H J Stahle

GETTYSBURG PA, OCTOBER 29, 1869

52d Year - No 5



A M 1868 2

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST AND STRENGTHENING BITTERS IN USE

Attorneys, Physicians, &c

STILL AHEAD!

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

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FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

AT the late election in California the Democrats elected eleven out of fourteen District Judges. Clean work that.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD has resigned the office of Assistant Treasurer in New York. He ought now to be dismissed from the army. He has no right to it, with his spots and his dishonor.

ANOTHER negro has been forced into the Government Printing Office at Washington. Upon the list of applicants are hundreds of white men, good mechanics, in needy circumstances. But the negro was accepted.

A CLEAN Sweep of Federal office holders in Texas, has been made by the President and Mr. Boutwell. Half of the new appointees are negroes. This action secures the election of Mr. Hamilton, the Conservative candidate for Governor.

THE official vote in Juniata, Huntingdon and Mifflin, which counties form one Representative district, Iowa a Democratic gain of two members, Rose and McAbee, Democrats, being elected over Swope and McCoy, Radicals. The Democrats evidently sold in that district!

MR. LUTHER B. WASHBURNE, who is American Minister at Paris, and cannot speak French, draws a salary of $7,500 in gold. He now wants $5,000 more *per annum* for "contingent expenses." The best thing that could be done in his case would be to recall him immediately. He is too expensive a luxury.

BLACK JUROR. A recent Washington letter to the *World* says: It has been discovered that two thirds of the grand and petit juries summoned in this District yesterday are negroes, and that half of them cannot read and write. So outrageous is this proceeding that even the Radical *Republican* comes out to-day in a protest against it, and demands a change.

SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE, Judge Henry Cooper, who has been elected to the United States Senate by the Tennessee Legislature, is a native of the State, and between forty and fifty years of age. For many years he has been practicing law at Shelbyville, Bedford county. He has had a large practice, and is reputed to be wealthy. He is at present a Judge in the State Courts. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, who was Andrew Johnson's private secretary while the latter was at the White House.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in this week's *Anti-Slavery Standard*, thus discourses of the recent Radical victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania: "Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not satisfied the country. Its friends have rallied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1870 will turn more directly on the issue whether the Republican party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration files a better record during the coming year than that of the past, there will be a very even struggle between its foes, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have just saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. *It is poor despondence for a party.* We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-President's reputation. He and his Cabinet must *earn* the future." Wendell may not be a prophet, but he is no fool, as 1870 will demonstrate.

SOME of the Radical papers claim the success of their party in the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio as evidence of the popular confidence in the administration of President Grant. Grant's majority in Ohio was over forty thousand, and nearly thirty thousand in Pennsylvania, or about seventy thousand in the two States. Now, the combined Radical majority for Hayes in the one and Geary in the other shows a loss of nearly sixty thousand. Surely these gentlemen are easily gratified. They are not defeated, and hence their glorification.

But they should bear in mind, remarks the *Patriot*, that the Grant administration is not a year old yet, and that the history of parties in this country fails to show a single instance wherein a successful Presidential party was rebuked by the people the first year of its term. The Grant administration has had the honour of coming nearer reaching such a distinction than any of its predecessors, and its followers are quite welcome to all the good it will do them.

WITHOUT the vote of this city, the majority for Governor Geary cannot be forced beyond one hundred and ninety six. This account for the forgeries, alterations and manipulations of the vote in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. The "Ring" knew the State had gone for Packer, and were fearful that their colleagues in the country could not make the alterations necessary to produce a different result. Hence they piled in the votes by thousands here, and falsified the returns in the most shameless manner. There is another matter in connection with the vote of Philadelphia which is worthy of note. Up to Thursday night, no returns from this city had been received at Harrisburg. Other parts of the State were complete. But nothing from here. Why this delay? But one answer can be given, the returns were being fixed up. The forgeries, alterations and additions had been roughly done in the first instance. They needed the touch of experienced hands to make them pass muster, in case an examination was called for. These touches were doubtless given them, and in this condition they will be sent to the State Capital. The whole election of John W. Geary is tainted with fraud and rascality, and it should be inquired into in a searching manner.—*Phila. Age.*

GENERAL TOM THUMB and wife, accompanied by Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, have commenced their journey around the world. They are now in California, taking an average of one thousand dollars per day at their exhibitions. They next go to Japan, China, India, and Australia, returning two years hence, via Great Britain.

WHILE a clerk in the Boston post-office was stamping a letter on Tuesday evening, it exploded, injuring his arm severely. The letter contained a quantity of percussion caps.

## THE RECENT GOLD SPECULATIONS.

### Damaging Disclosures. The President Involved.

The thickening mass of embarrassing disclosures in regard to the recent gold excitement in New York bring the operations of the gamblers so nearly home to Gen. Grant, that something more seems necessary, in the way of explanation, than the simple denial in his recent letter to Mr. Bonner.

Among the latest of the developments is a statement of Mr. J. Gould, one of the leaders in the recent speculations, and an intimate friend of Mr. Corbin, President Grant's brother-in-law. This statement appears in the New York *Sun*, a Radical paper, and is as follows:

The statement of the transactions connected with the gold pool has been furnished the *Sun* by Mr. J. Gould, in his own handwriting, as follows:

The first Mr. Gould saw of Mr. Corbin was in the latter part of May last, when Mr. Corbin sent for him, and they had an interview at Mr. Corbin's residence, 27 West Twenty-seventh street, regarding the appointment of a subtreasurer in this city. Mr. Corbin represented to Mr. Gould that he could control the appointment, and wanted to to know how he and Mr. Gould could make money by having this inside track. Mr. Gould understood that the application was to be Mr. R. B. Catherwood, the son-in-law of Mr. Corbin. Mr. Catherwood was an old friend of Mr. Gould, and the latter was anxious for his appointment. Mr. Catherwood told Mr. Gould that he would take no action in the matter without first consulting with Mr. Corbin.

At a second interview Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had dropped Mr. Catherwood, fearing that his connection with the President's family might be the subject of scandalous comment, and that he had fixed on Gen. Butterfield as the appointee, and could get letters from Mr. A. T. Stewart and others, which would make things appear easy and natural. He said he could control Mr. Butterfield, and that he owed him, and that he had consulted with Mr. Catherwood and the arrangement was satisfactory to him.

The understanding was that Mr. Catherwood was to receive one-fourth of the profit from whatever was made by any financial operations undertaken upon account of Mr. Corbin and Mr. Butterfield.

After this arrangement, Mr. Corbin requested Mr. Catherwood to fetch Mr. Butterfield to him, but Mr. Catherwood refused to do so. Mr. Catherwood afterward told Mr. Gould that he had been down, and after the interview between Mr. Corbin and Mr. Butterfield, the latter gave Mr. Corbin a letter assenting to the agreement, and the letter was shown by Mr. Corbin to both Mr. Gould and Mr. Catherwood.

Shortly after this Mr. Corbin requested Mr. Gould to meet General Grant at his (Mr. Corbin's) residence, which he did, and subsequently accompanied the President to Boston where he attended the Peace Jubilee.

On the way Mr. Gould spoke to Gen. Grant in favor of the appointment of Gen. Butterfield, and immediately after the President's return the appointment of Gen. Butterfield was made public.

Some time in July Mr. Gould again met Gen. Grant at Mr. Corbin's house, by invitation of Mr. Corbin. In the evening Mr. Gould accompanied Mrs. Corbin and Gen. Grant's children to the Opera House and left them there, returning himself to converse with Gen. Grant. He asked him what would become of the financial policy of the government and the President replied that, as he was anxious to secure high prices for farmers' produce, no pool would be sold before the first of November, except the regular sales of two millions a month. Mr. Gould then asked how he would obtain means to purchase government bonds, and his answer was that the internal revenue receipts were unexpectedly large, and the currency balances in the Treasury would be sufficient without selling gold. Mr. Gould further inquired how he expected to keep money easy, to which he replied that there were from twelve to fifteen million dollars going out in pensions, and that he intended to increase the fractional currency from thirty millions to fifty.

Shortly afterward, on the strength of this information, Mr. Gould purchased seventeen hundred thousand dollars of government bonds on the joint account of himself, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Catherwood and General Butterfield. Mr. Corbin then informed Mr. Gould that he had received a margin of ten or twelve thousand dollars from General Grant, with which to carry $300,000 of government bonds, which were held for the account of General Grant, as Corbin said, by Messrs. Stone, Nichols & Stone, Mr. Corbin's bankers.

Mr. Corbin said that he was anxious to return the money advanced by Gen. Grant, and to show him a profit on the transaction so far as it had gone, and desired Mr. Gould to pay Stone, Nichols & Stone one per cent. more than the market price, and then to carry the bonds for the account of Gen. Grant until they should reach 135, without having any margin or security. Mr. Gould agreed to do this, reserving, of course, the right to sell the bonds at any time, if necessary, to protect himself; and on July 29 he paid Stone, Nichols and Stone $301,500 for those bonds, which was $3,000 more than they were worth on that day, and which represented profits Mr. Gould's firm anticipated would accrue under the Governmental policy of buying bonds. The transactions thus entered into between Mr. Corbin and his associates resulted in an eventual loss of $30,000. The bonds were sold with the assent of Mr. Corbin.

Foreseeing from the large short interest in gold, and the absence of government sales, that an advance in the price was inevitable, Messrs. Gould and Fisk then determined to enter into a speculation for the advance. Mr. Gould visited Mr. Corbin daily and sometimes twice a day to consult with him on the subject, meeting there almost always Mr. Catherwood, and General Butterfield occasionally.

Mr. Corbin gave Mr. Gould orders to buy several distinct lots of gold, besides taking a joint interest in the other transactions. Among other lots, he directed Mr. Gould to purchase $500,000 in gold at one time, which he did at the price of 132. When the market had advanced to 137, Mr. Corbin directed him to sell that lot, which he did, and was for the account of Mrs. General Grant. This was the first intimation that Mr. Gould had received that the President or any of his family were interested in the market. He sold the gold accordingly, and gave Mr. Corbin a check for $25,000 on account. Their interviews still continued to be very frequent, morning and evening, and at several Mr. Catherwood was present.

In September they discovered that a number of bankers and brokers, who were supposed to be very influential with Secretary Boutwell, had undertaken to bear the gold market on a large scale. After they had made enormous short sales, this combination sent one of their number to escort Mr. Boutwell to this city, and arrange to give him a handsome dinner at the Union League Club, where they exerted their utmost influence to induce him to sell gold.

Learning of this movement, and in order to checkmate it, Mr. Corbin procured from General Grant a letter, to be delivered to Mr. Boutwell, peremptorily instructing him not to sell gold. This letter Mr. Corbin gave to General Butterfield, with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Boutwell on his arriving exciting Mr. Corbin's suspicions that Gen. Butterfield was playing him false, he proposed to Mr. Gould that a safe messenger should be sent to General Grant with a letter from him which, as he said, would settle all of them.

This letter he read to Mr. Gould, who thereupon sent Wm. O. Chapin to Washington, Pa., to deliver it. Mr. Corbin afterward received a letter from Mrs. General Grant, in which she expressed great anxiety to have these speculations closed. One reason she assigned for closing the matter of the bonds was, that it was impossible to tell what effect Cuban affairs might have upon them. Another was, that the President feared that he was influenced by those speculations, though he tried not to be.

When gold reach 141 Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had just sent a letter by mail to Gen. Grant, in which he told him that he was out of all speculations, either in gold or in bonds, and that as an impartial observer he was decidedly of the opinion that it would be very dangerous to sell gold. He then said that at the present price of gold there would be about $250,000 profit; that he wished Mr. Gould to give him a check for that sum, deducting the $25,000 loss on the bonds. Mr. Gould replied that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Corbin to be entirely clear of the speculation until all parties interested had sold out; but consented to give him a check for $200,000 on account, and he (Corbin) said that he would immediately write a private letter to the President explaining his real position, the other being intended for use in the Cabinet meeting.

Some time before Mr. Corbin told Mr. Gould that the order had been usually issued from the Treasury Department for the sale of gold, and that General Grant had countermanded it on receiving a letter from him relating to the subject.

It will be noticed that Mr. Gould does not deal in vague assertions. His statements are definite and specific, giving names, dates, and circumstances; and therefore admitting of easy proof, if they are not founded upon fact. Until his credit as a witness is successfully impeached, the transactions must have a very ugly look. As they stand, they are fatal to Corbin, ruinous to Butterfield, derogatory to Mrs. Grant, and they compromise the President himself, as it cannot easily be believed that Mrs. Grant would have gone into so heavy an operation as the purchase of half a million of gold without the knowledge and connivance of her husband.

## A CASE FOR CONTEST.

The official majority for Hiram Findlay for Senator in the Somerset district is just 23 votes. His Republican competitor, Edward Scull, Esq., at present revenue assessor for the Congressional district, is alleged to claim an election by 17 votes.

Here is a difference of forty votes. There is no allegation of fraud on either side, except what grows out of the dispute concerning these votes. The disagreement arises in this way: The township of Allegheny in Somerset county, a remote district lying on the border of Bedford county, gave Mr. Findlay a majority of 20 votes. This is the usual Democratic majority, varying very little from year to year. Packer's majority at the same poll was 39, and Seymour led Grant 39 votes last year. There is not the slightest pretence that any vote cast in this township was illegal. If any charge of fraud were made, its truth could be easily ascertained, as every voter in the township can be found, and his claim to the suffrage established or disproved. Counting those forty votes for Findlay, his majority is twenty-three, as above. The swing them on altogether, Mr. Scull's majority is seventeen votes.

But on the day (Friday last) when the return judges met in Somerset, the member of the board from Allegheny township took with him the tally paper which should have been deposited in the ballot box, and left sealed in the box the certificate of the election officers, giving the number of votes cast for each candidate, which he should have produced. When this discovery was had, a motion was made that the board adjourn until the next day (Saturday) to enable this member to produce the return. The motion did not prevail, but it was agreed to adjourn until midnight for the purpose. But the distance of fifty miles, over rough roads, between Somerset and the place of holding elections in Allegheny township could not be made in time, even by killing a horse or two. The return judge did not arrive at the hour, and the board proceeded to count up the votes of the county, omitting that of Allegheny township.

With this defective return, the Somerset Senatorial judge was sent to Bedford. But the return judges counted up all the votes, declaring Hiram Findlay elected. The return judge from Somerset seceded, organized himself into a *board*, appointed a clerk, and counting up the returns, omitting those from Allegheny township, declared Edward Scull elected by seventeen majority.

This is a plain statement of the Scull-Findlay contested case. It is scarcely credible that Mr. Scull will come before the legislature and claim a seat in the Senate with a claim so barren of right as this. On his own motion he will not, and it is not possible that he will heed the promptings of such men as Covode and Cessna, who would delight in the opportunity of putting a case like this through an unscrupulous legislature. If the attempt should be made the case would become as infamous as Covode's claim to a seat in Congress based on a supplementary proclamation. It would be worse in one respect. Covode claimed his seat on the alleged ground of fraud. This would be a miserable attempt to take advantage of an informality. In both cases there is the convenient return judge who secedes from the convention and constitutes himself into a *board*. But there is no necessity in pursuing this matter further. It is not likely that it will ever heard of in the next legislature. Our purpose was merely to present the correct state of the case.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

FAST TWENTY-MILE TROT.—The famous horse "Jack Stewart" last month trotted twenty miles in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-nine and a half seconds at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. The wager was for two thousand dollars against three thousand, the sum being bet on the horse making the distance in one hour. The following is the time made in each mile: 2.56, 2.51, 2.55, 2.49, 2.59, 2.57, 2.56, 2.57, 3.01, 3.01, 2.54, 2.57, 2.57, 3.00, 3.04, 3.01, 3.05, 4.06, 3.06, and 3.12. The agent for the prevention of cruelty to animals caused the horse to be examined by the veterinary surgeon after the accomplishment of the feat, with a view to the arrest of the owners and drivers, but the horse was pronounced uninjured.

GIANT TREES.—The San Jose (Cal.) *Patriot* reports the discovery, by a citizen of Santa Clara county, of several groves of giant redwoods, of the species famous in Calaveras and Mariposa, on the head waters of the Tulare and San Joaquin. One of the groves is said to contain trees measuring over 100 feet in circumference, and even these monsters are said to be excelled by those of another grove. The new groves are about forty miles eastward from Visalia.

## THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says "the following is the political complexion of the Senate of Ohio, without counting Messrs. Gompper and Yeatman, who were elected on the Reform ticket, mainly by Democratic votes, over the regular Republican nominees:

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Democrats | 18 |
| Regular Republicans | 17 |
| County Reformers, (Hamilton co.) | 2 |
| Total | 37 |

"These two latter gentlemen, therefore, hold the balance of power, and it requires them both to give the Republicans the Senate on party questions. In the House of Representatives there are one or two members who are not definitely ascertained, but the following is pretty certain to be its complexion:

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Democrats | 54 |
| Regular Republicans | 52 |
| County Reformers (Hamilton co.) | 5 |
| Total | 111 |

"In this body, also, the county Reformers will have the balance of power. But it will only require two of them to vote with the Democrats to create a majority to that side, while four will be necessary for the Republicans. The close political character of this Legislature is very similar to what it was in 1848-9, when a couple of Free Soilers from the Western Reserve held the balance of power, and exercised it by electing Chase United States Senator, and by giving the Democracy everything else of an important nature. There is, in this Legislature, a guarantee, also, against any swindling and unjust Congressional Apportionment, or perpetration of any outrageous Radical act."

*From the Dubuque Times, October 8.*

## MURDER WILL OUT.

### *Arrest of a Murderer and Bigamist after Thirty Years' Concealment of his Crimes.*

For the last fifteen or twenty years there has lived about a dozen miles or so south of this city, a farmer named Costelle, who, in his own community and among those with whom he was acquainted, has enjoyed the reputation of being an upright, honorable, and fair-dealing man. Matters prospered well on his farm, he was all attention to his duties, and was considered a good husband and father. But none but himself knew the dreadful secret that might have cost him days and nights of uneasiness.

Costello was born in Ireland, and lived there till manhood. He had settled down and rejoiced in the possession of a wife and several children. —But an unlucky day came, when a dispute,—which we will hope was caused by temper or liquor, and not in cold blood—he struck the blow which made him a fratricide—a brother-murderer, an outlaw, and a fugitive from justice. Escaping the officers of the law, he fled the country, embarked on an emigrant ship, and came to America—the refuge not only of many who are freed of the despotisms of the Old World, but, alas! of too many who have put themselves under the ban of their crimes. After many years of rambling through this country he came to Dubuque, where, by industry and economy, he succeeded in securing a good farm. How he suffered during all this time none can tell. His early life in Ireland showed him at least not to have been a hardened criminal; and if that were so, we cannot but expect that his conscience troubled him sorely. But as the years went by, and seeing his crime only with self-palliating eyes, the feeling probably wore away.

Meanwhile his wife and children still remained in the old country, entirely ignorant of his whereabouts. He could not write to have them come out to America, for that would only lead to his discovery and bring him surely to the gallows. Besides, it is not natural to suppose that his wife, knowing his terrible crime of murdering her brother, would hardly be willing to share her life with him; nor could the children, who may be already knowing their father's ignominy, or who would some day, sooner or later, be cognizant of it, be expected to pay him the respect a father should receive. So, probably taking the matter into consideration, and looking into his actions with a selfish and self-excusing eye, he adds another, and, under the circumstances, more heinous crime of bigamy to that of fratricide by taking a wife; and unhappily, has brought others into the world to share his shame.

But his terrible secret has at last crept out.—Last week his nephew, the son of the murdered brother, arrived here, and after securing the proper legal papers proceeded to the farm of Costello and had him arrested for the murder committed thirty years ago. He is now on the way back to Ireland to be tried, and if no circumstances can be adduced to justify the fratricide, to suffer for it to the full extent.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.—The Philadelphia papers speak of an experimental trial at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, of an electric apparatus for switches and drawbridges which has been introduced by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company as an additional surety for the safety of their trains, and to prevent careless or reckless neglect by their employees to whom is entrusted the responsible, even though humble duty of managing the switches and turnouts. The *North American* says an examination of the means employed shows this new process to be so simple that it surprises one that it has not sooner been made use of. Electricity is the controlling power which indicates the condition of the track, and this is done by connecting the switch with the signal, sufficiently distant to enable the train to be stopped in ample time, no matter how great the running speed, by a magnetic current automatically regulating the color-tokens. That is to say, whenever the switch is properly fixed the current is complete, and the white flag or light is shown, but by the slightest displacement either of the switch, rail itself, the key bolt, the breaking of the wire, or any other incompleteness, the circuit is broken and the danger-signal springs into place. It may happen that the switch is all right, but some accident interferes with the working of the electrical apparatus, in which case red is shown and the train is stopped—a delay of so little moment that it is immaterial. In short, the invention, instead of accounting everything safe until it is found to be otherwise, always registers danger until safety is proved. There can be no doubt of its efficiency, so far as could be seen, and the demonstration of its practical working was witnessed by gentlemen in every way competent to judge of its utility, all of whom expressed their satisfaction and approval.

THE SWEDES IN MISSOURI.—An extensive cotton manufacturer near Stockholm, in Sweden, has just purchased twelve thousand acres of land in Southeast Missouri, where he proposes to colonize some fifteen hundred families of Swedish immigrants, and to try, on a grand scale, the experiment of at once raising and manufacturing cotton. The great manufacturers of New England are already turning their eyes towards the South and its peculiar advantages under the new conditions of labor for precisely such an experiment. If successful—and it can hardly fail—it will inaugurate a revolution the consequences of which are at present incalculable.

A FASHIONABLE lady lately undertook to make for herself a fashionable bonnet at a cost of sixty dollars, and completed it for two dollars and a half.

# Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

*Outside.*—Our "outside" to-day will be found very interesting—worth more than the price of a year's subscription.

*Next Week.*—Several new advertisements are omitted to-day for want of time to set them. They will appear next week.

*Beets.*—Samuel Fisher left at our office two fine beets, one measuring two feet in length; the other weighing four pounds and eleven ounces, with a circumference of sixteen inches.

*Local Items.*—Local items are scarce, and in order to make one we take occasion to remark that it would be a most glorious thing if everybody would only—pay the printer!

*In Season.*—The season for Singing Schools and Debating Societies is now at hand. We advise the young people to organize at once for these good old winter pastimes.

*Good Thing.*—Wilkesbarre has a school in which woman's work and housekeeping are taught. A similar institution would pay in other places besides Wilkesbarre.

*Winter Supplies.*—Apples are plenty, and were never better or more perfect. And cider—*swans of it!* And nuts—*stacks of them!* What a happy winter prospect! And poor and rich can enjoy it. But lay in now.

*Too Bad.*—Syracuse ministers are down on the Good Templars. One of them says: "Their meetings are more for the purpose of flirtation than to serve God, or to push along the cause of temperance." These "reverends" could hardly attain popularity in those parts.

*Shawls.*—The picturesque way the ladies now have of wearing their shawls is very notable, says a New York letter writer. What was once commonly a very homely garment, has by an adroit change in the mode of wearing it, become as striking in effect as the costumes of the Orientals.

*Murderer Traced.*—We learn that a horrible murder was committed about two weeks ago in the vicinity of Towsontown, Baltimore county, Md., and that the murderer was traced to this place and Littlestown, were all trace of him was lost.—*Hanover Spectator.*

*"Lapse".*—George Alfred Townsend is said, by the Nashville *Star*, to have sold a morning paper and his poem, "The Devil Preacher"—first published in 1866 in the *Galaxy*—by pretending that the said poem was written expressly for the said paper. Such liberties of memory are not uncommon with George.

George Alfred lectured here once—and enough.

*Now.*—Now is the time for every active member of the Democratic party to be at work. The late heavy gains prove that Democratic principles are gaining ground, and that close, watchful and earnest work will soon make them triumphant. One of the best helps is a sound and reliable Democratic paper. The COMPILER is only $2 a year in advance.

*Accident.*—Mr. Andrew McIlvaine, residing in Butler township, met with a serious accident—a fracture of the collar bone—on Monday night last. He was putting his horse away, when a post in the stable fell, striking him between the left shoulder and neck—thereby causing the fracture. Dr. O'Neal was sent for, who gave the case prompt attention.

*Over.*—The season of musquitoes is over. They are no longer in their glory and plenitude, filling the air with their serenades and disturbing the serenity of those courting "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy rest." Good bye, little *cuss*-toners, till next year, the year after, or forever—"and if forever, why then forever, fare thee well."

*Omitted.*—In giving the appointments, last week, made by the County Commissioners, we forgot to say that Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal was re-appointed Physician to the jail.

In our issue of the 15th, the report of the Democratic meeting at Corwell's was incorrect in stating that speeches were made by Wm. McClean, Esq., and others. It should have read J. C. Neely, Esq., and others.

*The Cranberry Season.*—The *North American*, of Philadelphia, says cranberries are coming to that city in large quantities. They are not only finer but cheaper than ever before known. In the production of this berry New Jersey is especially signalizing herself. The price is from ten to eleven dollars per barrel. At this rate a cranberry marsh intelligently cultivated is a piece of property of value second only to that of a gold mine.

The cranberry is now grown with considerable success by a few farmers in this county. With proper attention, the culture might be made very profitable. Why not more go into it, and make it a specialty? Cranberries, though loving the marsh, will grow almost anywhere.

*Think of It*—and take a paper. How many parents who refused or neglected to take into their families a sound newspaper, would gladly have given thousands of dollars to reclaim a son or daughter who had fallen into temptation from a want of a little knowledge of the world, which a newspaper would have supplied.

*Shoats for Sale.*—Mr. Rez. Latshaw has on his farm, one mile south of New Salem, eighty head of Shoats, weighing from 30 to 90 lbs. each, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Now is the time to buy Shoats for next year, and as Mr. Latshaw always deals in the best of stock, the present opportunity should not be neglected.

*Jack Frost*—is here, and Norris is determined to keep people warm and comfortable, by selling clothing so cheap that everybody can purchase Over Coats as low as $4.00 and good warm Under Coats at $3.50, also Under Shirts and Drawers at any price a man wants them, Knit Jackets, Government Blouses and Over Coats, cheap as dirt, and genuine Buck Gloves the best in the country, and everything that a man wants to keep himself comfortable. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Overs, &c., &c. Don't fail to call at Norris' Corner—Arnold's old Stand, if you want bargains. tf

*Farmers, This Way.*—Bigham & Co. are the agents for the Champion and the Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, the best machines now in use. Farmers wishing to get a good machine and one that will give entire satisfaction, should not fail to call on Bigham & Co., at their Warehouse, on North Washington street, Gettysburg, Pa. Come one, come all, and see the world renowned machines. tf

*Improvements.*—Geo. F. Kalbfleisch has nearly completed a large three-story brick dwelling and business house, on Carlisle street, a short distance below the railroad.

T. S. Wible is building a two-story dwelling house near opposite.

Emanuel Ziegler, of J., has purchased of Joseph Wible, at $225, a half lot of ground, a little lower down, with a view to improving it.

Capt. McCurdy is making preparations for putting up a handsome cottage opposite Prof. Eichart's.

Col. Buehler has commenced operations on his, also to be a comfortable and beautiful cottage.

A short distance out the road, F. D. Duphorn is building a two-story brick dwelling house.

Near the east end of York street, F. N. Marsh is about to erect a two-story brick residence, with slaughter house, stable, &c.

W. H. Detterer is building a two-story brick house on the Emmitsburg road—(Battle street)—near the Taneytown road.

Mrs. Lavina Shealds is having her lot along little Tiber filled up, with a view to the building of a dwelling house thereon.

Frederick Wassum is putting up a one-story frame shop, on same lot as his residence, in West Middle street.

A large stable has been built at the Springs Hotel.

*If* you have anything to sell, or want to buy anything—have lost something, and want to find it—no matter what, if information is to be got to the public, the COMPILER is the medium through which the desired end will be reached most effectually. There is nothing that pays better than advertising in this old Democratic organ.

*Winter Coming.*—Winter is coming, and Cobean & Cunningham have made arrangements to meet the wants of the public by their large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for Fall and Winter wear, for Men and Boys—also, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which they are selling very low. tf

*Baby Properties*—which are pushed instead of drawn—are condemned by medical authorities. The child always desires to see the face of its attendant, and is especially uncomfortable in the street amid strange faces, if it cannot.

*Premium.*—Dr. T. T. Tate's horse "Cashier" took the first premium, $20 for best thoroughbred stallion, at the recent Fair at Chambersburg.

*New Cooking Stove.*—The attention of Housekeepers is invited to the Excelsior Penn Cook Stove, which has recently been brought into the market, and this fair to throw all other Stoves into the shade. This Stove *took the first premium* at the State Fair held in Harrisburg last fall. Among its peculiar merits are the large oven and flues, and general simplicity, not being encumbered with unnecessary appendages, which in many stoves only enhance the cost without being of practical use. For beauty of design, quality of material, and general excellence, it cannot be excelled. The price is lower than any other first-class Cook Stove in market, and yet is warranted to cook and bake equal to the best. The Excelsior Penn Cook can be seen at the Warerooms of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, who is the Agent for this place. Call and see it. tf

*Attention, Farmers.*—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber-lined Collars, Saddles and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to heal up work horses already galled, if properly fitted, and sore necks and backs, if kept clean with cold water and Castile soap, or no pay. For sale by J. W. Cress, manufacturer's agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 17, 4t

*Lumber.*—The attention of Carpenters and Builders is invited to the extensive assortment at the Lumber Yard of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle st., opposite the Passenger Depot. River and Mountain Pine, Hemlock, Laths, Siding, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Pickets, Flooring, Posts, &c., &c., furnished in any quantity and at lowest rates. tf

*A Word to the Wise.*—Persons going to House-keeping this spring would do well to call at Col. C. H. Buehler's extensive Ware-room, near the Passenger depot, on Carlisle street, who has on hand a very large assortment of Stoves of the best manufacture, Cooking, Parlor, Office, and Chamber Stoves, for wood or coal; also Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Japan Ware, Britannia Ware, Bird Cages, and a general assortment of Kitchen utensils, necessary in house-keeping, and at very low prices. tf

*Fresh Fish and Oysters* constantly on hand in season at Wm. J. Martin's. Oct. 22. 2t

*To the Trade.*—Wm. Blair & Son are determined to rival any market in the *wholesale price* of their goods.

Just received 60 sacks Coffee.
Salt down again in price.
Please try our Vinegar.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, cheap.
Applebutter Crocks and Fruit Jars in abundance.
All kinds of Corks, cheap.
Call and see the best Lantern ever offered to the public.
Nothing but the best Coal Oil offered.
Come and see us.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
South End, Carlisle.
Oct. 8, 1869. tf

*Speer's Wine* is the pure unadulterated juice of the Opore grape, now being cultivated in this country by Mr. Speer. It is valuable for family use, and for its tonic and invigorating properties. It gives tone to the stomach and invigorates the system. In fashionable circles it has become the favorite table wine.—*Intelligencer.*

Druggists are agents for this wine. tf

*No Humbug.*—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but *we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and stages,* and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere. It

*Alisma.*—If any of our readers have failed to try Seward, Bentley & Cheney's Alisma for the hair, they should do so at once, for there is no disputing the fact, that for a renower and restorer of gray and faded locks, and a beautifier of the hair, it is superior to all other preparations. It

A "gentleman" in a state of intoxication fell asleep on the sidewalk in Main street, Wheeling, Va., last week. A photographer brought his camera to bear on him and secured the shadow. On being presented with the picture the mellower "signed the pledge."

NEGRO SUPERSTITION — EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CHARLESTON DARKEYS.—The Charleston *Courier* tells of the following revival of the appeal to the "Judgment of God" among the Charleston negroes, established by universal testimony:

The readers of the *Courier* will remember that, on September 26, the body of a negro man, horribly mutilated, was found floating in Ashley river. It will also be remembered that, having been identified, it was buried on the following morning. That two negroes from James' Island committed the horrid deed, and that on Friday the wife of the murdered body. It is stated that when the body had been disinterred, the two accused men were standing by, together with the wife and the men who were engaged in disinterring the body. That one of the accused accidentally touched the corpse, when it instantly commenced to bleed profusely, and continued to do so for some time—this, notwithstanding the fact that the body had been buried for several days. Confronting this, one of the men in whose custody the accused were, turned sharply to one of them with the remark: "When did you kill that man?" The prisoner looked upon the body and instantly replied, "It was about three o'clock in the morning."

This is, in substance, the excitement that is now raging, and taken in connection with the tidal wave sensation, almost brings us back to the days of witchcraft and miracles.

NASHVILLE, October 22.—The Opposition concentrated on Henry Cooper to-day, and he was elected United States Senator on the first ballot, the vote standing Cooper 55, Johnson 51. Cooper is a gentleman of the ability, and has been a consistent Union man all the time.

The election of Senator Cooper gives satisfaction to all but Johnson's most ardent friends. Probably, a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Cooper is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee, and was one of the Military Governors, Johnson's appointee, to the Judiciary, and was commended for integrity as an officer by Governor Brownlow in a message to the Legislature. He gave a decision in the Sherbrooke-Ridley case, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, that the franchise law is unconstitutional. On retiring from the Bench he became a Professor in the Lebanon Law School, and resigning that position he removed to Nashville.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ AND THE BOOK OF GENESIS.—We are informed that the first words of Professor Agassiz in his opening lecture of the Harvard course were: "I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis, as given in the Bible." Although the position of scientific men with regard to the Scriptures has long been regarded as committing them to the substance of this, we have not had any declaration of so plain a purpose to make an issue against the writings that are still classed as the Word of God. We have not had this declaration because scientific men were too wise to make it; because they did not want to put science at the disadvantage of arraying a religious war against it; because they perceive that property science had little to do with what writings beyond her immediate circle might be disproved by accumulating knowledge of nature's laws, and cared not to gratuitously wage a war in which even victory could be of no advantage. But it is characteristic of the braggadocio, boldness and vanity of the New England philosophers to thus precipitate unnecessary conflict and parade their contempt of that which has the respect, to say the least, of the religious world.—*Herald.*

A YOUNG man named Strach, died on the 12th instant at Freeport, Armstrong county, from injuries inflicted by his mother. She was subject to fits of insanity, and while in one of them on the 9th instant, struck her son in the back of the head with a coal pick, splitting his skull. She was lodged in jail.

THERE is to be a barn, stable—or rather a palace for beasts—some twenty miles from San Francisco, which cost the owner about seventy-five thousand dollars! It is finished with the most costly woods of the country, inlaid and interlaced; and instead of brass and iron, silver has been as freely used as in our most extensive dwelling houses.

AN Indiana town boasts a giant who has by his great size vanquished the ague. That embarrassing affliction attacked him the other day and worked four days to shake him all over, but failed and left him in disgust.

## CAUTION.

Extended success in any department of business justly awakens competition, and owing to defective mental and moral structure, often begets envy. Now these are to be expected and may be met by energy and determination; but not infrequently the bounds of legitimate rivalries are overstepped and base, unscrupulous men stoop to one the patronage of others to further their selfish purposes. With the assistance of science and by means of industry and honesty, in providing a potent remedy, Dr. Stevens's Old Standard Tonic Herb Bitters have attained unparalleled celebrity, having been before the public for the last thirty years.

Where ever they have entered the sick or complaining household, their effects have even exceeded expectation, and so far surpassed all we have claimed for them by circular, card, or otherwise, that the public confidence in the medicinal qualities of the Bitters is unbounded. We do not fear the competition of any empirical throng who attempt to palm off concoctions upon the people, which are not scientifically compounded, and are destitute of valuable qualities. Their empiricism will be discovered in the end, and the beneficiary of their preparations found out. We would rather be envied for merited success than despised for failure, however generous it may be for man either to envy or despise. Against another and a worse class of individuals, we are forced to take action. We allude to those who take advantage of our popularity, and attempt to gain public favor and confidence by counterfeiting the Old Standard Bitters, barely imitating the label, or making other preparations to deceive, and so far as to deceive, and so far as to be a matter of course, in so far as they succeed, to bring our excellent Tonic into disrepute. The public are hereby warned against such imitations. In order to better protect ourselves, and save the afflicted from imposition, we have concluded to change our Label so as ever hereafter to sustain our independent, and keep the reputation of the Old Standard Bitters. We incur great expense by so doing, but the end warrants the means. The new label along with the signature, directions and medical testimonials will present an excellent steel portrait of C. H. Keeler, the senior member of the firm. This will be the badge of its genuineness, as well as a guarantee of the quality of the Bitters. The label will be duly copyrighted, and thus placed beyond the reach of counterf

## TO COLLECTORS.

SELECTORS of County and State Taxes [illegible]

ry List—November Term.

REPORT

STRAY HEIFER.

Notice.

$20 REWARD.

LICENSES.

Licensed Conveyancer.

Court Proclamation

Register's Notices.

STEAM SAW MILL.

A VALUABLE FARM

Executor's Notice.

Executor's Notice.

LAST NOTICE.

Executor's Notice.

RAILS! RAILS!

DISSOLUTION.

## The Gettysburg Compiler.

THE INCOME TAX.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The financial question does not look very promising. The legislative doctors are at work dissecting it very cheerfully, but they don't seem to be agreed as to the mode of using the knife. They still have as many theories and plans as before the adjournment of the last session, and Heaven alone knows where the remarkable diversity will finally carry our national solons. However, one agreeable result of the ventilations of the Senators and members during their summer recreations is found in the unanimity with which they regard favorably the project for steel forceps or dissecting the odious income tax. There really seems to be a probability that this onerous burden will be removed from the backs of the people and that a measure will be derived whereby the revenue hitherto derived from that source may be gathered in some other way not so distasteful to the private citizen.

SOME of the voters in the First Ward of Philadelphia had to go to the polls in boats, the water being from one to seven feet deep. The house at which the voting took place was flooded, and the voters were handed in the second story window. Forty boats were used to bring in the voters. Wonder who got the Philadelphia vote? There?

A FARMER in Hardwick, Mass., has over forty miles of stone fence.

WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fall, | 1 [illegible] |
| Fall, | [illegible] |
| Winter Wheat, | [illegible] |
| Spring Wheat, | 1 [illegible] |
| Corn, | [illegible] |
| Corn, Ground | [illegible] |
| Oats, | [illegible] |
| Rye, | [illegible] |
| Barley, | [illegible] |
| Barley, Ground | [illegible] |
| Pork, | [illegible] |
| Lard, | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |

*Gettysburg.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | [illegible] |
| Flour, Extra | [illegible] |
| Wheat, | [illegible] |
| Rye, | [illegible] |
| Corn, | [illegible] |
| Corn, Ground | [illegible] |
| Oats, | [illegible] |
| Potatoes, | [illegible] |
| Cloverseed, | [illegible] |
| Timothy Seed, | [illegible] |
| Flaxseed, | [illegible] |
| Beef Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Beef Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |

*Baltimore.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | [illegible] |
| Flour, Extra | [illegible] |
| Wheat, | [illegible] |
| Rye, | [illegible] |
| Corn, | [illegible] |
| Corn, Ground | [illegible] |
| Oats, | [illegible] |
| Potatoes, | [illegible] |
| Cloverseed, | [illegible] |
| Timothy Seed, | [illegible] |
| Flaxseed, | [illegible] |
| Beef Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Beef Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Fat | [illegible] |
| Cattle, Ground | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | [illegible] |


*FALL AND WINTER*

CLOTHING!

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

NEW FIRM.

*COREAN & CUNNINGHAM*

HAVE just received from the city a new and large stock of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, &C.

The goods have all been selected with great care and with a desire to meet the wants of this community. The public will find the goods to be of the best quality and the

LATEST STYLES.

One and all are invited to call at our Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Eichenbrode's Hotel.

R. C. COREAN, JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 29, 1869. 1t

TEACHERS' COUNTY INSTITUTE.

THE Third Session of the County Institute, under the charge of Ass'ship Apprentis, Esq., will be held in the Court House, at Gettysburg, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 6th, at 9 o'clock, P. M., and will continue in session during the week.

The exercises of the week will consist of Lectures, Instruction in the various branches taught in the schools, Class Drills, Essays, Discussions, Component Educational Topics, Conversation upon Educational Topics, and whatever will give interest and variety to the labors of the Institute. It is the wish of the Superintendent, that the Institute may be a practical benefit to every Teacher.

Prof. Lewis Dick, of Indiana, will be present, if he can, to give instruction in Music, and will give two evenings in Vocal Culture, Elocution and Calisthenics. He will also give two evening entertainments. Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent, will be present on Wednesday and Thursday. Prof. Edward Brooks, Principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, will give instruction in Arithmetic and the Science of Teaching. Prof. A. S. Marsden, will give instruction in Penmanship. He will also be a teacher in Gettysburg College for a few days, and announced by Prof. Rev. John G. Morris, of Mount Airy Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia, and other distinguished Lecturers will assist.

The exercises will be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music. It is hoped every teacher in the county will be present on Monday, to participate in the organization. None, who have the time to spare from the work in which they are engaged, more than one day's advancing, will remain away without a full and sufficient excuse.

We need other Teachers; we want each year to advance the grade of the profession; we want to call out those who are incompetent and stationary. Then let every one who wishes to be considered a live teacher, come up to this annual reunion, assured that they will find it to their interest.

We want no idle spectators. Let every teacher come with a determination, assured that they will be benefited, and that they will benefit others.

THE BEST WRITERS

in the literary world have contributed, and will continue to contribute articles for the year 1870. Such names as Marion Harland, Ted Winthrop, Mrs. Mary Victoria Victor, S. Annie Frost, Mrs. Jennison, and Mrs. C. A. Hopkins, can only be found on the Prospectus of any other Magazine.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES,

of Fashion in the Lady's Book, cost more than all the other Magazines put together, and are universally admired. No other Magazine can compare with it in this respect, either in quality or quantity.

OUR FASHION PLATES

Have a reputation for correctness the world over.

EVERY LADY PRAISES THEM. We are frequently in receipt of letters from our subscribers in Canada, Texas, Utah, and other places, stating that they cannot do without the Lady's Book, and that they have taken it for years, and that it is the best of all the Magazines.

Our Terms are as low as those of any other Magazine, and we do not intend to make any further reduction in our price, which is already less than half the price of other first class Magazines.

Our Premiums are the best and most liberal ever offered by any Magazine publisher, and we do not intend to withdraw or change them, but will continue to give our subscribers the benefit of the low price at which they subscribed for the Lady's Book.

Our Clubbing Lists, Female Seminaries and Clubbing Lists, Female Seminaries and Clubbing Lists, Female Seminaries and

## Morning and Remembering.

**DOES A GOOD COW COST MORE THAN A POOR ONE?**

When will people learn to know better than to assert that it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one? The thing is being harped and re-harped constantly. Now, the ruling at first glance is sufficient to convince any intelligent man that this cannot be the case. Do twenty pounds of butter come no more nutritive matter than ten? You might as well say it doesn't contain more. The cow that doubles her butter in a year, giving 300 instead of 200 pounds, does she require no more food to make the extra 100 pounds? According to the theory alluded to, she. I might as well be said the 300 pounds require no more; and the cow out of milk will put on no more flesh than the one giving milk, which we know is not the case. Equally well do we know that the more butter that is made, the more food or nourishment is required. The thing has often enough been tested. We have knowledge of it in our own practical business.

A good cow requires more pasture and more hay, depended upon that. You do not see the difference in pasture. You do not note and estimate it in summer; neither do you in winter. In one case your cow is dry, or gives but little milk. Besides, pumpkins or potatoes will prevent you from telling the difference.

The most profit in purchasing a cow of common breed is to buy one that has been tested. Here is a chance for improvement, which at the same time the profit on the increased feed is realized, for it must forever be an axiom in stock-raising that our profits are on the produce that we consume. The feed that is converted into flesh, fat, butter and cheese. You cannot get more, as we have said, without just their equivalent in grain, etc.

By improving your ordinary cow, you increase the profit on her and product. She will sell for more, and you will realize more from her milk.

Fatten the fodder, then, goes all through your animals that you can. This will give them growth, fat and milk; what you use after it you need the farmer. *Industrial Agriculture.*

**THE ROMANCE OF RISING CORN.**

Horestly and all moral productive sport I do not think that husbandry can very likely to promote the flow of the tender sentiments. It is simply hard work, especially when we come to count up a score or two of husks. It is another instance in which the printed pictorial is far more attractive than the actual pastoral. A clumsy old barn, with little sunlight peering in and lighting up the cobwebs and flashing in the golden locks of Jean, who wears striped linsey and sits magnificently near you, might make the work tolerable. But with half a hundred of damp husks standing away from an angle of the rotten fold, with a biting northwester whistling among their fingers benumbed, a thumb worn bare by its wrestle with the rasping husks, and Jean off the bedfore at all sitting on a cow-stool, and with nose pinched fearfully by the October chillness the affair wears quite another aspect. The husks, if they venture upon the subject, may rely upon these latter data as correct. What, too, if Jean be red nosed and ugly? She may not make a fine figure in a enfolded or in a picture, but even ugly Jean may so illume that home of hers with smiles, with cheery activity, with delicate and unflagging attention to all home interests, as to make an atmosphere about her in which she moves transfigured, and seems ever as beautiful as the morning. Lovers think themselves wise; but in reality they are as blind as bats, and have no conception of the devotion and self-sacrifice of which a true woman is capable. *U. Marcel.*

CURING HORSES.—The cure is very simple and easily applied. Get some pulverized cayenne pepper, and sprinkle plentifully on the edge of the tongue to which your horse is hitched, so that he will suck it up with the first draught of air. If you ride or drive out, carry some with you in a vial, and sprinkle some on the top of a post to which you tie the horse, and he will soon be cured. We have known this remedy to prove effectual.

TRAINING HORSES TO WALK.—The best gait that a horse ever had for every-day use is a good walk. It is a gait that not one in ten possesses. Colts are not trained to walk in the Northern States generally; but at the south, where horseback riding is more common, horses are trained to walk, so that a long journey may be made in a day with perfect ease, at no other gait than a walk.

NOVALE, in his book entitled "The Horse," says this animal will never drink hard water if soil is within reach; that he will leave clear, transparent, hard water, for a pool of soft, even though the latter be discolored with mud. Very cold water from the well will make the hair rise up, and not unfrequently cause an attack of gripes. Give soft water a practicable, especially if the animal be ailing.

MANURIAL POWDER OF SALT.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* says he finds his clay loam ground increased more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster to the acre than from application of animal manure. Others have been equally benefitted by the application. Perhaps a judicious mixture of both would secure the best results.

THE great Athenian general being asked whether he would rather choose to marry his daughter to an indigent man of merit, or to a worthless man of estate, replied that he should prefer a man without an estate, to an estate without a man.

If you don't want a woman to go astray, the sooner you provide her with a baby the better. A disappointed boy will do more towards keeping Miss Cupid's morals sweet than all the sermons that were ever preached.

JENKINS is not going to do anything more in conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hogshead, and she said there was none. He says that is not the right answer.

A RICHLY-DRESSED lady stopped a little boy trudging along with a basket and asked: "My little boy, have you got religion?" "No, mum," said the innocent; "I've got taters."

TO CURE CORNS.—Hold your feet near the fire until the corns pop. This is said to be a sure cure.


1869. DESIRABLE 1869.

NEW GOODS!

*Most Excellent Assortments!*

I STILL for very small profits, and aim at doing a very large business.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FINE SILK POPLINS,
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FRENCH Wool POPLINS,
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ALPACA DELAINES,
FRENCH CHINTZES, PRINTS, PERCALES AND LAWNS,
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, PLAID SILKS,
SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOK MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
BLACK ALPACA, COLORED ALPACA BEAVER CLOTHS, BEST QUALITY,
BLACK SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, CRIB, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUMACKS,
TWEEDS AND JEANS, KINGS, LINEN DRILLING, COTTONADE,
TABLE COVERS, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
PLAIN LINEN, BANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
GROGRAIN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, AND GLOVES.

I am on hand receiving the latest styles in Dress and Fancy Goods. My stock comprises everything usually found in a first-class DRY GOODS STORE, to which I invite the attention of the public, feeling assured that I can sell as cheap as any concern with all other conditions equal, of my stock and prices.

D. L. SCHICK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8, 1869. tf

B. L. O. O. D.
B. L. O. O. D.
Blood Life! Organ Opposite of Death.
Blood Life! Organ Opposite of Death.
B. L. O. O. D.
B. L. O. O. D.
*Mark It Well, Keep It Pure!*

THE
LONDON BLOOD PANACEA
*WILL DO IT.*

It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Eruptions, Female Complaints, Loss of Kidney Complaint, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Ring Bone and Spavin Lameness in Horses, Hog Cholera, Distemper in Dogs, Fowls, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Price 50 Cents per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
Seward, Bentley & Cheney,
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Wholesale Proprietors of the Celebrated
Constitution Bitters & Alisma.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Dec 11, 1868. 1y

Dr. R. Horner
WILL RESUME THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
Office at his Drug Store, Chamber Sburg St., GETTYSBURG.
Also DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, COAL OIL, &c., &c.
Dr. R. Horner's DIARRHŒA MIXTURE for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Sold Cents. Dec. Full directions with every bottle.
July 9, 1869. tf

DR. CAUFMAN'S
MAGIC
BALM
HORSE BALM for Scratches, Heaves, Colds, Coughs, Lameness, Sprains and Swellings, Galls and Sores, Pains in Joints, Stiffness, Spavin, Thumps, Stone Colic, Inflammation of Bowels, Kidneys, Urine Bladder, Mortification, Worms, Distemper, Hoose, Hog Cholera, Fowls, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice, Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Ticks, Chiggers, Mosquitoes, Flies, Ants, Roaches, Bedbugs, Moths, Worms, Ticks, Fleas, Lice